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In the last number of HOOKER'S *Icones Plantarum* (V. 1:*pls. 3051–3075*, June 1916), the following new genera are described and figured: *Pappobolus* Blake (Compositae), *Mischopleura* Wernham (Ericaceae), *Neowollastonia* Wernham (Apocynaceae), *Dalzielia* Turrill (Asclepiadaceae), *Eriolopha* Ridley (Zingiberaceae), *Chloachne* Stapf, *Uranthoecium* Stapf, and *Danthoniopsis* Stapf (Gramineae). In addition to these 8 new genera, 7 new species are described.

KOIDZUMI,[33] in continuing his studies of Castanaceae, has recognized *Synaedrys* Lindl as a genus, extending it considerably, and has included under it 150 species transferred from *Quercus*. He also lists 234 species as remaining under *Quercus*.

RIDDLE[34] has presented a complete list of the known lichens of Bermuda, including 86 species representing 36 genera. New species are described in *Thelidium*, *Anthracothecium*, *Opegrapha*, *Bilimbia*, *Psorotichia*, and *Collema*.

WEST,[35] in continuation of his studies of algae, has described a new marine genus of the Volvocales (sub-family Carterieae), naming it *Platymonas*. He also describes new species in *Chlamydomonas* (2) and *Pteromonas*.—J. M. C.

Eocene floras.—The geographic area covered in the recent monograph by BERRY[36] is the mainland south of latitude 41 and east of longitude 100. The Antillean and Mexican regions are not included even for comparison on account of meager information in regard to them. The memoir is monumental in its character, consisting of nearly 500 quarto pages and 117 plates. A few ferns and monocotyledons are described, and no conifers. Most of the illustrations represent impressions of dicotyledonous leaves. The only anatomical illustrations are of a *Cupressinoxylon* and a *Laurinoxylon*, which are of the conventional and vague nature that too often characterizes such illustrations in publications of the U.S. Geological Survey. Apparently the Survey either should not publish anatomical data at all or intrust their preparation to some one equipped with a modern anatomical training. An important and valuable feature of the work is the attempt to correlate the presence of fossil forms with the principles of phytogeography. This appears to be very well done and is not open apparently to the grave objections which present themselves in the case of the conifers of the Mesozoic, which for the most part have been wrongly identified from their impressions and consequently cannot be used safely in discussing geographical distribution. The author sets a high example for American systematic paleobotanists. It is to be hoped, however, that the paleobotanical activities of the U.S. Geological Survey will not in the long run be confined to the systematic side, but that they will be extended, as has already been done in the case of European countries, to the crucially important although less abundant structural remains.—E. C. JEFFREY.

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[33] KOIDZUMI, GENICHI, On the classification of Castanaceae. II. Bot. Magazine (Tokyo) **30**:185–215. 1916.

[34] RIDDLE, LINCOLN W., The lichens of Bermuda. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **43**:145–160. 1916.

[35] WEST, G. S., Algological notes. XVIII–XXIII. Jour. Botany **54**:1–10. *figs. 7*. 1916.

[36] BERRY, E. W., The Lower Eocene floras of southeastern North America. U.S. Geol. Survey. Professional paper 91. Washington. 1916.

Lower Eocene plants.—BERRY[37] has published an extensive paper on the plants of the Lower Eocene of southeastern North America, being the result of several years of work on the fossil plants of the southern coastal plain. Naturally, much of the report deals with the stratigraphic relations illustrated by the plants, but the systematic descriptions are of great botanical interest. The orders represented, 34 in number, range from Pyrenomycetes to Rubiales, but 29 of the orders are angiosperms. *Caenomyces* is a new genus of Pyrenomycetes, including 6 species. The pteridophytes are represented by 5 new species, and *Meniphylloides* is proposed as a new genus of ferns. The gymnosperms are represented by 2 new species, one in *Zamia* and the other in *Anthrotaxis*, while 4 new species, representing as many genera, belong to the monocotyledons.

The bulk of the report, however, deals with the dicotyledons, 228 new species being described, distributed among 96 genera, among which are 7 new genera as follows: *Paraengelhardtia* (Juglandaceae), *Knightiophyllum* (Proteaceae), *Dalbergites* (Leguminosae), *Sterculiocarpus* (Sterculiaceae), *Bombacites* (Bombaceae), *Dillenites* (Dilleniaceae), and *Ternstroemites* (Ternstroemiaceae). One of the marked features in the composition of this dicotyledonous flora is the abundance of leguminous plants, of which 53 new species are described, 12 of which, for example, belong to *Cassia*. In addition to the new species assigned definitely to recognized families, 14 new species are described under form genera of uncertain relationship.—J. M. C.

Conjugate nuclei in Ascomycetes.—In a brief article, Miss WELSFORD[38] notes the fact that conjugate nuclei are common in the hyphae of well nourished mycelia of *Botrytis cinerea* and *Sclerotinia Libertiana*. In poorly nourished mycelia the paired nuclei are absent, as the nuclei under such conditions have time to move considerable distances apart before successive divisions occur. Miss WELSFORD observes that if conjugate nuclei occur generally in the mycelium of Ascomycetes, their presence in the ascogenous hyphae does not have the sexual significance usually attributed to it.—H. HASSELBRING.

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[37] BERRY, E. W., The Lower Eocene floras of southeastern North America. U.S. Geol. Survey. Professional paper 91. pp. 481. *pls. 117. figs. 16.* 1916.

[38] WELSFORD, E. J., Conjugate nuclei in the Ascomycetes. Ann. Botany **30**:415–417. *figs. 4.* 1916.